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In the house-fly there are no complete spinulose annuli, while in the Pittsburgh larvae segments 2 to 5 each have a narrow annulus, which is complete and scarcely widened ventrally, except slightly on segment 5. On segment 6 the annulus is widened below but narrows above almost to the vanishing point, while on the remaining segments the annuli are incomplete dorsally, becoming successively more restricted to the ventral surface. The pharyngeal sclerites (Fig. 9) are similar to those of *Musca* (Fig. 12) but the dorsal arch is much narrower, and the anterior, ventral prolongations, from which are developed the hypostomal sclerites, are considerably shorter. The median hook is of similar size but is somewhat less abruptly pointed at the apex. The denticles around the oral aperture (*od*) are coarser than in *Musca*. The posterior end of the body is convexly rounded, without papillae, and the posterior spiracles are not sunk into a pit as they are in the *Sarcophagidae*. Each has two slits, but the outer margins of these slits are continuous ventrad with one another (Fig. 11). Each is bordered with small, inwardly directed, chitinous processes.

I have as yet been unable to identify the species to which these larvae belong, but it is hoped that the descriptive notes and figures here given will make possible their determination at some future time when the earliest stages of our muscoid larvae are better known.

REFERENCES CITED

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Portchinsky, J. 1875.—Krankheiten, welche im Mohilew'schen Gouvernement von den larven des *S. wohlfahrti* entstehen, und deren Biologie. Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 11: 122.
Walker, E. M. 1920.—*Wohlfahrtia vigil* (Walker) as a human parasite. Jour. Parasit., 7: 1.

CORRECTION

In my paper cited above (Walker, 1920: 3, last paragraph), I carelessly ascribed the genus *Wohlfahrtia* to Aldrich, whereas it was erected by Brauer and von Bergenstamm (Zweifl. Kais. Mus., 4: 123, 1889).